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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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FIRST EDITION.

THE WALWORTH PATRICIDE.

Story of Domestic Discord.

Testimony of the Wife of the Murdered Man and Mother of the Prisoner.

NEW YORK, June 26.—The trial of Frank H. Walworth for the shooting of his father, Mansfield Tracy Walworth, was resumed this morning. About thirty friends and relatives of the prisoner were in court in deep mourning. The prisoner's mother sat beside him. The other relatives present were Mrs. Chancellor Walworth, Rev. Clarence Walworth, brother of deceased; three young nieces and a number of the accused, General Hardin and E. Hardin, uncles of the accused, and Rev. Dr. Backus and wife, brother-in-law and sister of deceased. The first witness was called for the defence.

Mr. Ebert, a gentleman who occupied a room in the Sturtevant House, adjoining that in which the tragedy occurred, and who has already testified for the prosecution, says that he did not hear any cry of murder, and the only words that he could distinguish of the conversation taking place, were the words of "hope and mother."

Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth being sworn, said: I am the mother of Frank H. Walworth. I was married to M. T. Walworth in St. Peter's church, Saratoga Springs, in 1856, on July 29th; and resided a Chancellor's house, which my mother now owns, lived there until the summer of 1861. The Chancellor's family and my two brothers resided in the house at the same time. In the summer of 1861 I ceased to live at Saratoga, and went to Kentucky, near Louisville, my brother Samuel going with me, and all my children. Lived there until 1867. My husband did not go there with me. Lived in Kentucky three years without seeing him. He did not remain in Saratoga when I went to Kentucky. My husband did not go there with me. When he went to I do not know. During the first winter I was in Washington, and afterwards in Saratoga. I had a country place three miles from Louisville, by means of which I supported my children while there, and three years after I first went there by my husband came to me and remained for about six weeks. I next saw him in Saratoga the following summer and stayed there about a week. In December following I saw him in New York, at a boarding house in Madison avenue. I came to New York to find employment, but not succeeding went to Washington and secured employment as a copyist, and from there gathered my children around me and put Frank at college in Georgetown. Was eighteen months a government clerk, during which time my husband was with his brother Clarence at Amsby. When I was discharged, owing to a change of politics, I went to Saratoga, and there opened a boarding house, and remained there until October, 1869, during a portion of which time my husband was with me. My husband did not go with me to Saratoga. Lived in Kentucky three years without seeing him. He did not remain in Saratoga when I went to Kentucky. My husband did not go there with me

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1873.

THE Iron and Nail Association held a meeting yesterday afternoon, at their rooms on Fourth avenue, and after discussion resolved not to make any change in existing prices. Another meeting will be called at an early day.

THE meetings f the business men, held yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of organizing a Board of Trade, was largely attended, and after discussion a committee on organization was appointed. When this committee is ready to report, another meeting will be held.

THE Republicans of Iowa have adopted a platform thoroughly satisfactory to the Farmers' Granges; and as the nominees of the late Republican State Convention are personally, and in every other way, acceptable to the Granges, the election of the Republican State ticket by its usual majority may be accepted as a foregone conclusion.

WHICH is the correct word—*patricide* or *parricide*? Some of the papers use *one* form and some the other in speaking of young Watson's crime. *Parricide is* the form most generally used. Webster gives both forms, with the same derivation for each—from *pater*, father, and *cædere*, to kill. Philologically, therefore, *patricide* would be the proper form; but common usage has sufficiently sanctioned the other to warrant its employment.

MESSRS. CARPENTER, of Wisconsin, BINGHAM, of Ohio, and BUTLER, of Massachusetts, all threaten to make long speeches defending the back-pay grab. It will not do, gentlemen. Better save your breath. The minds of the people are made up on that question and cannot be changed. Every Republican Convention yet held has denounced it; every Democratic Convention will follow suit; and every man that stands up in its defense will be swept from off his feet as by a whirlwind.

OHIO is unfortunate either in her judges or in her laws. The Supreme Court of the State has just decided that the School Boards can exclude the Bible from the Public Schools, if they choose, and now Judge GREER, of Columbus, has decided that the laws for the observance of Sunday, in that State, do not apply to those who conscientiously observe Saturday as the Sabbath; and that city and town ordinances prohibiting the sale of liquors on Sunday are void, which do not exempt from their operations those who sell to travelers or who conscientiously observe the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath.

THE New York papers know how to make a great deal out of a very little. The proceedings of a State Prohibitory Convention, held at Albany a few days ago, are spread over two columns, with glaring head lines such as, "Gov. DIX Denounced!" "The Republican Party Repudiated!" "Prohibition by General Laws!" "Politicians cast Overboard!" and after giving the speeches and resolutions in full, the wonderful account winds up by stating "there were only *fifteen persons* present in this Convention." A gathering of fifteen persons would not be dignified by the name of "Convention" anywhere out of New York.

IN THE South and extreme West the papers have been complaining of too much rain, while in Eastern Ohio, Pennsylvania and throughout the Middle States and New England, generally, the complaint for weeks past has been of drought, parched fields and dusty roads. The rains of Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday last, however, extended over all the parched and suffering regions of the country, and the rejoicings over them are general and hearty. The corn and potatoes have thus been saved from extinction, and although in some sections, as in this county, the hay crop is cut lamentably short, that valuable product is sufficiently abundant in other sections to make up the deficiency.

WE notice that the New York *World* and a few other journalistic mourners at the tomb of the late Democratic party are generally exercised, not to say distressed, over the political programme just put forth by Gen. BUTLER and his associates. They are quite natural they should be. If this movement spreads through Louisiana and the other Southern States, their little remnant will be only more effectually knocked in the head. That there will be a Democratic party in this country hereafter, a party founding itself upon equal rights and local self-government, a party legitimately inheriting and cherishing all that is vital and permanent in the Jeffersonian traditions, is beyond a doubt. But this party will be a very different affair from the late lamented, whose political faith and teaching were admirably summed up in its own favorite formula, "D—n the nigger!" *Judge Applied Epistemics.*

This is a very good hit on the New York *World*; but as the Republican party is a party founded upon equal rights and local self-government, and inherits all that is vital and permanent in the *Jeffersonian* traditions, what need is there for *attempting* to found another party on the same basis?

IT IS strange how time meliorates the views of men about men. Forty years ago, when the Anti-Slavery agitation began, not a paper in the United States dared say a kind thing of LEWIS TAPPAN. He was, on the contrary, denounced vilely and persecuted bitterly by nearly all classes and conditions of men. He, however, kept on the even tenor of his way; and now, when he has dropped into the grave at the ripe old age of eighty-five, with all the work grandly done, the beginning of which made him so odious in 1832 and for years after, all the papers in the Union speak well of him, praise him for his nobleness of heart and grandness of purpose, and speak of his philanthropy as the distinguishing mark of his career. There is nothing succeeds like success. The LEWIS TAPPAN of 1873 was the LEWIS TAPPAN of 1832, unchanged in all except age. But he had *not* succeeded then, and he *has*, now. Besides the world *does* move, and the progress made in those 40 years has aided greatly in dispelling the harsh judgment which greeted this good man when he helped to begin the greatest of all the good works of the nineteenth century.

THE Ohio "new departure" is not yet very formidable. Gen. EWING, who wants to be elected Governor of that State on the Democratic ticket, expresses the hope that "it may be the right thing *at the right time*." Ah, that "right time!" Somehow, it is always in the future and never comes. He says he "heartily approves its general purpose, and hopes it may result in drawing all the scattered elements of the opposition into a popular uprising to restore good government, but in 1871 the people rose regardless of parties to overthrow the rebellion," but it is evident that he thinks the Democratic party good enough for any one who wants to take part in that "popular uprising."

NO one, so far, has joined in the new departure but Democrats, and it is now clear that if it becomes general, the new political wire pullers who manipulated the Cincinnati and Baltimore Conventions will be prominent in it. The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, one of the many "active Democratic leaders" at Columbus have been considering the propriety of a decided advance in the direction of the formation of the new political party; but if none but the "active Democratic leaders" take part in it, the new line affair will be but a repetition of the "Liberal" jungle of last year.

THE harmony that was anticipated among the Democrats of New York city by the reconciliation of Tammany and Apollo Hall, the hitherto rival organizations dividing the party force there, is not to be realized. Another organization, headed by Congressman ROOSEVELT, and calling itself the Democratic Union General Committee, has held a meeting and passed resolutions denunciatory of both Tammany and Apollo Hall, declaring that the object of the organization is to unite all Democrats and all men who will vote for the Democratic principles of anti-monopoly, decentralization, honest representation of the people, and economy in government.

The *World* is mad, Apollo Hall weeps, and Tammany gnashes its teeth. The Democrats of Allen county, Ohio, will have to send missionaries to New York and instruct these heathen and quarrelsome Democrats of the Metropolis that the Democratic party is hopelessly corrupt, and a "an unburied old nuisance" which cannot be buried out of sight too soon. All these rival organizations must learn the "new departure," and abandon their combative instincts, or the country will be ruined again.

P. S.—The editor of the Pittsburgh *Post*, sick and disgusted with the disreputable conduct of its party in this county, is just now admirably qualified for this missionary duty. Send him on, instantly.

THE jury question is about to come to an issue in Germany. Bayard Taylor, in one of his letters, explains that there are two forms of the jury system in use, the Anglo-Continental and Scher nic precedent. The latter corresponds with our system, but the former is peculiar to Germany and German Switzerland. It reserves all questions, both of fact and law, to the court alone, while the latter leaves the facts to common verdict. The judges are generally three in number, and the jurors not more than six. In the draft for the criminal code, which has been submitted to the Imperial Parliament, the preference is given to the Schoffengericht. The people, as a whole, are opposed to the jury system altogether, upon the ground that it is a French importation. The advocates of the system rejoice, therefore, very shrewdly assert to show that it was originally the creation of the Teutons, that it then traveled to England and France, and afterward came back to Germany, where it was completely developed.

THE SHAH IN EUROPE.

The English government is evidently doing its best to make His Persian Majesty comprehend in what profound respect he is held by the English people. In the first place, the Queen, with a reluctance which may safely be taken for granted, made the long journey from Scotland merely to give him a formal reception; then came a military review of the most imposing style rendered possible by limited British resources, and this was succeeded by the really magnificent naval display at Plymouth. In the performance of these hospitable duties, our English friends were placed at a great disadvantage by the route of the Shah's progress westward; as a man gifted with an appreciative eye for fine martial spectacles, must have been difficult to please after witnessing the review at St. Petersburg and Berlin. As the Shah is necessarily rather ignorant of the sea and of the instruments by which Britain is said to rule it, one cannot but suspect that the naval spectacle was pretty much thrown away upon him. The French are famous for their military displays; they also have Paris, and may therefore be expected to give His Majesty a favorable impression of their power, in despite of his memories of the Russian, German and English capitals.

Some of the newspapers refer to the Shah's European tour and to the manifest rivalry of his royal hosts in their efforts to please him as if the connection of Persia with European politics were a fresh element of interest in contemporary history. But this is true only in so far as the Eastern question has assumed new phases in consequence of the ascendancy of Germany, the reverses of France and the recent advances of Russia in Central Asia. Then the Shah's visit may imply not only a desire to introduce reforms, at least changes among his subjects, but also a purpose to adopt a new foreign policy. In view of such probabilities and of the recent shifting of position and influence among the great powers the royal tour evidently seems important to European politicians. But the rivalry of Russia, England and France in the hospitalities of their welcome is merely the prolongation of a game which they have been playing for nearly a century. Thus FATH-ALI, who became Shah in 1797, and was rapidly organizing his dominions, distracted by internal convulsions, was, through the rivalries of England, France and Russia, involved in war with the last of these powers. The result of this conflict was the acquisition of Derbend and other valuable Persian territory by Russia. A few years later, at the dictation of France, FATH-ALI declared war against Russia, with the results of losing all his remaining possessions in the Caucasus, and of being compelled to admit the Russian flag on the Caspian sea. Again in 1826, instigated by French intrigues, the Shah without previous declaration invaded Russian territory and called on the Mohammedan inhabitants to revolt. But in a succession of battles the Persians were crushingly defeated, and by the treaty of peace which followed, they surrendered all that remained to them of Armenia, with Erivan and Etchmiadzin, besides paying eighty millions of rubels and the cost of the war.

On the death of Shah FATH-ALI, England and Russia agreed upon his successor, MIRZA MOHAMMED, but then by their constant rivalry created superiority over the other in the control of the King, they utterly neutralized the efficiency of the government. In this diplomatic contest Russia at last came off victor, and at length prevailed on the Shah to undertake an expedition against Herat, to advance Russian and counteract English influence in that important station on the way to India. By their victories in Afghanistan and by occupying the Persian port of Bushire in the Persian gulf, the English thwarted this move and again got the upperhand of the Russians. But the Russians had the advantage of near neighborhood, and they had also succeeded in getting complete control over the Persian *Vizier Azem*, or Grand Vizier, who did with the sickly Shah what he pleased. The consequence was that Russian influence was soon so completely in the ascendant that Prince Woronzow was able to negotiate a treaty which secured to Russia the Great Harbor of Resht and Asterabad as stations for his ships in the Caspian. This was only one of many advantages gained by the treaty, as the Russians were allowed to open coal mines in Persian territory with fortified roads to connect them with the conceded ports.

Ever since Russian influence may be said to be the ascendant of the Persian court, and though other motives were not absent, it was Russian influence mainly which led the Shah in 1852 to capture Herat and incorporate it with his dominions. To compel the surrender of that place, England presently sent a fleet into the Persian gulf which landed nine thousand men at Bushire. But in 1855 the English again took possession of Herat, *and again in the next year the English seized* Bushire, and defeated a force sent for its deliverance. Then French diplomacy intervened, and through its influence the Shah and the British made peace.

The foregoing statement, of small interest in itself, may have some interest just now as illustrating the relations of Russia, England and France to the royal personage whom they have lately entertained so sumptuously. The sovereign of Persia being an absolute and uncontrolled despot, the value of his good will is easily appreciated. And yet even the Shah cannot always do as he pleases. Thus at the outbreak of the Crimean war he wished with all his heart to take the Russian side and aid them with a small military force; but his subjects, who hate the Russians, threatened rebellion so fiercely that the Shah gave way. In fact, his monarchy is limited by the right of revolt, a right frequently exercised, as Persian history shows. We need hardly say that in Central Asia, in all the countries from Siberia to the Indian ocean, Persia exerts a much greater influence than either the extent of the country or the intelligence and virtue of the people justify. The ancient name carries prestige, and then over much of the territory mentioned Persians, good looking, able, plausible, eloquent, are more or less busy. In India, grave and bigoted Sunnite or orthodox Mussulmans, who abhor the Persians as heretical Shiites, study their language and laud their literature. Hence the attentions and hospitalities showered upon the Shah and his suite by nations having interests in the East are judiciously directed civilities probably destined to be repaid in one way or another.

SO-CALLED "spiritual" phenom ena are undergoing tacit attack in London in the performance of a certain Herr Dobler. This person does exactly the very same things which the Davenport Brothers did, but without claiming the assistance of any supernatural agency. His audience sits in darkness for about two minutes while he binds himself hand and foot to a chair. The rope is then examined, and appears quite fast, the knot being between his hands and seemingly so tight as to render it impossible to withdraw them. The light is again extinguished, he is guarded upon the platform by two well-known members of the audience, and suddenly a tambourine flies about the room, and a bell is rung. Other things Herr Dobler does which show that with hands and legs tightly tied he can do more than most people can accomplish with hands at liberty. He borrows a coat from a spectator, puts it beside him on the table, folds it, instantly he unfolds it, kindles, and the coat is on his back, his hands tied as before; in another dark moment it is off and thrown to the audience. The light extinguished, upon his hands filled with flour, and in two minutes they are found untied with the flour, still remaining in them. He acknowledges that this is all mere sleight of hand.

IT APPEARS, remarks the Brisbane *Courier* the frightful effect of the sound of bagpipes is not confined to human beings, but is death to the snake tribe. The Maryborough *Chronicle* says: "Here's the latest snake story. We do not vouch for its authenticity. Mrs. P. was thrown into a state closely bordering on hysteria by her little girl crying out that a huge snake had entered the house. The alarm was soon spread. The neighbors assembled and assisted Mrs. P. in searching for the unwelcome visitor. They were unsuccessful and in despair. Happy thought! Some one remembered that 'master' Sandy Mackay had the pipes, and upon to visit the scene and stand behind with his bagpipes. Before a dozen bars had been played his snakeship made his appearance, to the delight of the charmer and the terror of the ladies and children. Mr. R. fetched it with a crushing blow. A fascinated reptile followed. When about twenty yards from the house the musician struck up 'Over Among the Roses.' The snake reared himself on high, darted out his tongue savagely, fell over with a gurgle and expired—dying as he had smile. That was something like a snake."

A FIRE-PROOF STOVE for use in passenger cars especially, was subjected to a severe test in Boston, recently. The stove is made of wrought and malleable iron. It is circular in form, composed of three upright cylinders and two cone-shaped boxes at the bottom. The fuel is placed in the inner cylinder. The cold air rushing through the cold-air boxes drives hot air outward and upward through the cylinders, the roundness of form giving powerful radial on. The heat escapes through a register in the back. The whole is firmly bolted together under the stove, bolts. The doors are fastened by patent locks. At the trial the stove, after the fire in it was well under way, was thrown from the stagging upon which it was placed, to the ground, a distance of six feet. It was then rolled about, tumbled over and over, but not a spark of the fire was spilled upon the shavings which were scattered around. When the stove-door was opened the fire was burning finely. This ingenious apparatus was invented and manufactured in Wilmington, Del.

THE County Commissioners at Chicago have passed a resolution condemning the practice of visiting the jail of innocent persons, who have the misfortune to be witnesses in criminal cases, into common jails along with the hardened offenders. They suggest that such witnesses in ordinary cases should be discharged on their own recognizance, or on bail, if it can be given, and they recommend that all the witnesses in the county jail be discharged without unnecessary delay, where such action can be safely taken.

JUDGE SELDEN'S objection, at the conclusion of the Anthony trial, seems to have put his Honor, Justice Hunt, into a pretty tight corner. According to the latter's decision, the defendant has only violated the law of the State of New York; and, therefore, interposes Judge Selden, the United States Court has no jurisdiction in the premises. The objection certainly looks like a reasonable one, unless the Court has jurisdiction under the act of Congress appointing Supervisors of Election for members of the House of Representatives.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

One hundred and fifty thousand dollars have already been expended to keep Stokes from the gallows.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Paris wants none of the Shah. Bull Run Russell says he hasn't French manners. He eats with his knife, picks his teeth with his fork, and scratches his head with the corner of his salt-cellar. A man like that in Paris would produce a riot at every meal.

The New York *Sun* devotes considerable space to giving its reasons for believing that Jay Gould and the late Horace F. Clark, were the heavy men who were backing up the New York *Tribune* in its present management.

The only safeguard against cholera is announced by an Atlanta, Georgia, doctor. It is to stand on your head for a minute three times a day. He says it arrests abdominal depression.

The other day a countryman asked one of Barnum's men, "Where is the mummy?" The latter replied, "He is dead," and the inquirer passed on, perfectly satisfied, for he couldn't expect that even Barnum himself could prevent a percentage of mortality.

"The Beautiful Blue Danube," which Strauss has immortalized, turns out, upon personal inspection, to be a stream of very muddy water, not much wider than Jones's falls, though it is a swift running stream, and is navigable for some miles by steamboats that draw but eighteen inches of water. Travelers generally find that the poets and painters use a license of language and description that would in any other profession be called lying.—*C. C. Fulton.*

Art at Vienna includes the crayon drawing representing Luther throwing his inkstand at the devil. Good place for it.

The Shah of Persia has sent his compliments to President Grant, and regrets that the distance prevents his visiting the United States. We have no regrets to express, on this side of the water.

An English summoning officer named Froud has revealed to the courts a new industry. He testified before a magistrate, recently, that he made his living out of bribes he took from jurymen he was ordered to summon. On being asked what the jury bribed him for, witness said that perhaps he had to summon forty jurymen, and then he summoned forty-two. Two might want a charity done them, and got "let off." Those who paid the most got let off the first. Another witness who was called said he had been employed under Froud as a summoner, but they quarreled over a bribe he took on Froud's behalf from a juryman. Froud dismissed him because he took a *shilling* instead of half a crown.

The New York *Arcadian* is taken to task by a London paper for coining the word "illy," as in the sentence "enforced gayety but illy became her," which occurred in a theatrical notice to the former journal. To show the absurdity of such coined words, the paper continues, speaking of the actress in question, "When over here she did very welly, and no doubt on her return will succeed betterly than in Yankee land, for howeverly muchly they may approve her there, here we like her morely stuly."

A traveler through Northern Nebraska writes: "The citizens and settlers of the very best class, honest, hard working, practical men, under whose hands the grassy prairies are transformed as if by magic into undulating seas of growing wheat and corn. Their homes are the homes of rural taste and thrift, and their neat white school houses and churches grace the waysides at short intervals wherever their settlements extend."

As a schoolmaster was employed the other day in Scotland in teaching a sharp urchin to cipher on the slate, the precocious pupil put the following question to his instructor: "Where div a' the figures gang till when they're rubbed out?"

A New York man, who believes in advertising, paid a bill of $78,000 the other day for a year's work, but it was money well spent, for the earnings resulting from that advertisement, which were divided among four persons, footed up $650,000.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has notified Parliament that he will introduce a bill providing for special issues of notes by the Bank of England in times of financial pressure—a provision which past experience shows to be eminently necessary.

In the case of the exclusion of the Bible from the common schools in Cincinnati, the Supreme Court decided that that the School Board has a right to pass a resolution to exclude not only the Bible and singing, but religious instruction, and the Court has no authority to interfere with their discretion in the exercise of this power.

Cobra poison has been discovered by an English chemist to be identical in its parts with the composition of beer yeast, which supports the idea that the poison is of the nature of an animal ferment.

A citizen of Waco, Texas, is vouched for as the father of fifty children. By his first wife he had thirteen, by his second eighteen, by his third ten, by his fourth ten, and by his fifth and surviving wife, three; thirty-five are still alive, eight having been lost in the rebel army and seven having died natural deaths.

Walter Savage Landor related how he once met Napoleon walking in the garden of the Tuileries, and added, in characteristic Landor style: "The fellow looked at me so insolently that if I had not had a lady on my arm I should have knocked him down."

Grasshoppers in immense numbers have attacked the growing wheat and corn of Kossuth, Osceola, O'Brien and Clay counties, in Iowa, and have devastated the fields. The Chicago *Post* advises sending for the Digger Indians to eat them up.

The Boston correspondent of the New York *Bulletin* notes a change in the matter of rents paid by leading Boston merchants, since the great conflagration of last year, which suggests a moral deserving of attention. Those firms have forsaken the centers of their respective trades, where exorbitant rents have to be paid, and by erecting stores in less expensive neighborhoods, have saved several thousand dollars in rent, and according to our correspondent, have suffered no consequent loss of business. The change again in the rents than ensued has *easily established* is worthy of all commendation. It confronts one of the worst evils that has been inflicted on business by the extravagance of war times; and it is meched to be hoped that others may follow the example.

PERSONAL.

The Ohio *State Journal* says that A. Johnson, a Zanesvillain, within twenty-four hours made two attempts at suicide. First he tried drowning and was fished ashore, and next he attempted hanging. Again he was frustrated and he now moves through the streets like a lean Democrat, expectorating epithets at the despotic and tyrannical government under which he lives.

Mr. Henry C. Bowen, who has a very unsavory name in connection with what is known as the "Beecher scandal," is reported as a visitor to a bevy of associates, to Mrs. Woodhull, the object of the interview being to obtain from Mrs. Woodhull such documentary evidence as she might have touching the aforesaid scandal. The Woodhull refused to do as requested, or to listen to the proposal until her trial is over.

President Grant having been asked by a young lady if the report was true, which she had heard from an army officer who had served with him, that he never was known to swear, replied: "I have always regarded profane language as unnecessary, to say the least, and as I have no taste for oaths, I have never been able to understand the necessity for useless expressions of the character referred to."

The genuine Signor Blitz, the old and popular magician, says there are no less than thirty-three persons who masquerade about the community under his name.

The editor of a Pennsylvania paper having failed to get a pass, congratulates himself on the fact that Tom Scott can't control the through rates to heaven.

Mr. Catteli, living near Amsterdam, Jefferson county, Ohio, shot a large gray eagle, weighing sixty pounds, and measuring seven feet across the wings.

A correspondent wants to know if we can tell him how to keep his glasses on his nose. We suggest that he sandpaper his proboscis.—*Troy Press.*

A Catholic priest in Martin county, Indiana, has excommunicated with the daughter of a prominent citizen.—*Chicago Times.*

Hon. John A. Peters, of Maine, has returned his back pay.

Nast, the famous artist, has been engaged by Redpath's Lyceum Bureau to lecture the coming season on caricaturing. He will illustrate his lecture by his own sketches, drawn in the presence of the audience.

Captain Mahlon Yardley, formerly Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth district of Pennsylvania, died at his residence in Doylestown Monday afternoon, of hemmorhage of the lungs.

At least a round dozen of ex-Confederate generals are to spend the season at the White Sulphur Springs, Greenbrier county, West Virginia, and forty or fifty colonels, majors, and captains who served in the South during the rebellion.

At the close of a dramatic performance of the "Hunchback," at Virginia, Nevada, attached to a superb bouquet that was thrown on the stage to Mrs. D. P. Bowers, was a large silver brick, of handsomely and tastefully engraved.

Of a certain popular dramatic reader, remarks the *Hornet*, it may be said that he is a man of color, for his eyes are black, his gloves are mauve, his manners "loud," his hair auburn, and his name Brick. Any further remarks might make him madder.

Sir Josiah Mason, who built up his fortune as a carpet weaver at Kidderminster, England, has erected and endow a scientific college in Birmingham, England. Nobody can carp at that.

A chinese woman was sold at auction on Granite Creek, Idaho, the other day. The bidding was spirited, and she was finally knocked down to a Chinaman named Six for $575. Pleasant sort of people those Celestials.

Now a man in San Francisco has taken occasion to do his murdering while asleep. He thought he was being robbed, and so got up and shot his room mate without delay. He was discharged on the ground that the shooting was entirely accidental, which will be a comfort to future room mates.

The Ohio editor who said that Kellogg's genius shines with equal brightness in conquering Louisiana rebels or singing in opera, has started on a dead head railroad excursion, with the North Carolina editor who demanded that Ned Buntline be given a full and complete amnesty as an equivalent for his services in whipping The Modocs.

The *Ada Californian* tells about a man who is burying his vices: "He looks like an undertaker; but its so easy to stop these foolish practices, you know. The only trouble he has suffered in abstaining has been: First, occasional attacks of desire to chew something; second, a sort of mental thirst that seems unquenchable; third, an insane idea of doing two things at once, and never feeling satisfied or at rest; fourth, sleepless nights; fifth, up every fifteen minutes and thinking each time that he has overslept himself; fifth, a desire to tell every one he sees that he has quit smoking and 'spitting'—this is done to keep up his failing courage and commit himself and his pride to the work of self conquest; sixth, he imagines he used to smoke a whole box of cigars a day, and heaps up his former powers, while insinuating his present fortitude; seventh, he is now suffering from a tempting voice, which says: 'If you take up smoking again, you could restrain yourself to the moderate use of the weed;' why should you persecute yourself, and thereby acknowledge that you can't smoke in moderation? Your will is certainly strong enough to resist any excess. If he fives in he will be smoking ten cigars a day within a week. But it's so easy for him to quit smoking, if he only makes up his mind to do so!"

A Black and White Boy Combination.

[From the Louisville Ledger, June 19.]

A remarkable boy was to be seen at the Nashville depot yesterday, who is one of the strangest curiosities of the age. He is half white and half black, not in the mulatto and miscegenation sense, but the lower half of his body is whiter than white folks usually are, while the upper portion is black as midnight. His mother, a coal black negress, was with him, and they left on the Nashville train at seven o'clock last evening.

He is but three years old, and has already learned to make money out of his peculiarities. He made several nickles yesterday in a very few minutes. There is a round patch, about three inches in diameter, of perfectly beautiful hair on the top of his head, which is surrounded by little kinky negro wool.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. THOMAS EWING, Pittsburgh.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. J. W. F. WHITE, Sewickley.

STATE SENATE,
HON. GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY,
First City District,
HENRY H. MCCORMICK, Pittsburgh.
Second City District,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, Pittsburgh.
County Districts,
J. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins.
A. B. YOUNG, Robinson.
A. C. HAYS, Pittsburgh (South Side).
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley.
HENRY GERWIG, Allegheny.

PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY TREASURER,
Capt. SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, Allegheny.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
Capt. JOHN MCCLELLAND, West Deer.

CORONER,
WILLIAM MCCALLIN, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
THOMAS VARNER, Baldwin.

"OUT OF THE DEPTHS."

A Seven Months' Mystery Solved—Startling Story of Land and Sea—Great Rejoicing in Several Jersey Families—A Lost Son, Husband and Father Found.

[From the New York Herald.]

Last November, at the time of the great Boston fire, a good deal of excitement was occasioned in Brooklyn, New York and New Jersey in consequence of the very mysterious and unaccountable disappearance from his haunts and home of Mr. J. E. Van Doren, an attache of a New York newspaper, and the son of an esteemed clergyman of Hoonton, N. J., Rev. L. H. Van Doren. Young Van Doren had been living happily with his wife and two children in Brooklyn. He went off one day with one hundred and fifty dollars or so in his pocket, for a day's shooting, in company with a male acquaintance, His failure to return after a reasonable time agitated his friends, but as time wore on the mystery of his fate deepened, if anything. The very clever and capable police authorities of Brooklyn bent themselves energetically to ferret out the mystery, but they were no more successful than less clever people—than they were themselves in the Goodrich case. The Chief scouted the story of Van Doren having gone shooting. He insisted that he was murdered. Mrs. Van Doren, who, at the time, was visiting her father, Sheriff Applegate, of Middlesex county, New Jersey, became sick over the matter, and it was feared she would die. As time wore on the relatives of the missing man settled down to the conviction that he was dead, although, when a youngster in college, he ran off to sea one time, and was never heard of for three years.

INTENSE JOY SUPPLANTING GREAT GRIEF.

The houses which have for so many months been in mourning over two missing men have cast aside their sackcloth and ashes and are now radiant with joy and happy expectancy. The cause for this transformation was the receipt the other day of a letter postmarked Rotterdam, Holland, date of May 21, 1873, which solved the mystery and ran as follows:

MY DEAR FATHER.—This is the first opportunity since leaving home I take to write to you to explain my absence and to let you know my whereabouts. On the day I last wrote to you I started on a ducking expedition on the bay, near Fire Island. Sailing in a boat belonging to a schooner lying near, and in company with one of her crew, we were capsized, and with great difficulty I managed to clamber on the upturned boat, my companion being lost, he not being apparently able to swim. Unable to right the boat, I was compelled to cling to the bottom and was drifted with the wind and tide out to sea, being nearly out of sight of land by daylight the next morning, and nearly dead from fatigue, cold and fatigue. Some time after noon I was seen by the crew of a Swedish bark bound to Buenos Ayres, South America, and by them rescued and carried on board in a state of insensibility, having become unconscious just as they reached me. An attack of brain fever kept me insensible for five days, and when I was again conscious we were far away at sea. I could do nothing towards my return until after being fifty-four days out. During a call at the hitherto unknown English bark, bound from the Pacific to Rotterdam, knowing I could find here chances to get home, and being on a vessel, where no one but the captain could speak my language, I was glad to exchange ships, which I was able to do through the kindness of the captain.

Mr. Van Doren arrived safe in Rotterdam and expects to be in the midst of his friends once more in about forty days' time. The joy of Rev. Mr. Van Doren at the receipt of this intelligence, as cheering as it was unexpected, knew no bounds.

A CHINESE newspaper is to be started in San Francisco. It appears that the six Chinese companies in that city have clubbed together and determined upon this enterprise, and a steamer which sailed for China two weeks ago took out an order from them for one million type—Chinese characters to be used in stocking the office. The plan is to publish the paper three times a week, its chief object being to instruct their countrymen in their own language and in their rights and wrongs from time they land on American soil. The first number is expected to be issued in September next. We have newspapers in this country published in almost every language, but this, we believe, is the first journalistic venture in Chinese.

A Reinforcement Demanded.

When the system begins to wilt under the effects of the first "heated term," it is obvious that it ought to be reinforced and sustained by wholesome stimulation. To resort to the adulterated liquors of commerce in such a crisis, as too many do, is the height of infatuated folly. All such fiery stimulants have a sting. After the first effect has passed away, that sting is felt. The reaction is terrible. The prostration of body and mind which ensues is more complete than before. But the operation of a medical tonic like Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, in which extracts of the rarest remedial herbs and roots are blended with the spirituous essence of rye, pure and undefiled, is very different. No unpleasant reaction follows its use. It is a permanent, a perpetual invigorant, and there is no phase of debility, indigestion, biliousness, nervousness or intermittent fever which it will not speedily cure.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873....$778,251 56.

Open daily from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 8 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., compiled from 1st of April and 1st of each month. Six per cent. compounds sent annually, in January and July. Books of 60 Laws, at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. F. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, O. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

THE BECKWITH $20
Portable
FAMILY SEWING MACHINE
On 30 Days' Trial,

With strength and capacity equal to any, regardless of cost. This Machine does sewing with all complications, and with the movement of ONLY two parts (the Needle Arm and Looper), both simple and strong. It makes the Stitch, feeds the Goods, half pushes the Cloth, fastens the Seams, sews on Braid, Gathers and Tucks, Hems and Embroiders. REMEMBER, it is a movement of only two parts that does all this, which entirely does away with all the complications so liable to get out of order, and so often the source of annoyance to the operator, besides the ruinous expenditure of force in propelling them. Our Send-Circular explains the assistance of only one hand or even one finger, thus leaving the right hand entirely at liberty to pip the wheel, which runs easy and even as a well balanced wheel, with

No Toilsome Thread of the Treadle.

Orders promptly filled on receipt of $20. Beckwith Sewing Machine Co., 862 Broadway, New York. MWF

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
OPEN!
NEW STRAW GOODS.
NEW RIBBONS
NEW BONNETS.
NEW FLOWERS,
NEW HATS AND ORNAMENTS.
NEW TRIMMED GOODS.
An Endless Variety. All Prices and Desirable Styles. Call and see them at
R. H. PALMER'S,
105 MARKET STREET.

Do You Remember the Old Favorite,
THE CELEBRATED
Golden Atlantic Navy,
Manufactured from
CHOICE OLD KENTUCKY STOCK,
RICHMOND, VA.
For Sale by Wholesale Dealers everywhere.
MWF

Notice to Surveyors and Engineers.

I have this day opened a place for Manufacturing
SURVEYORS,
Engineers and Mathematical Instruments
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
REPAIRING will be promptly attended to on the shortest notice and at the lowest rates.
J. DIAMOND, PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,
TF NO. 22 SIXTH STREET.

Strength is Security!
ASSETS $10,000,000 GOLD.
Royal Insurance Company,
OF LIVERPOOL.
COFFIN, KELLOGG & CO., Agents,
Cor. Third avenue and Wood Pittsburgh, Pa.
MWF

DRY GOODS.
AT
McKEE'S
(Old Barker's Establishment),
GREAT ATTRACTIONS
IN
LOW PRICES
AND
NEW GOODS.
50 Pieces New Grenadines.
100 PIECES NEW LAWNS.
10 Cases Polka Dot Prints.
FINE NEW SWISSES.
NEW NAINSOOKS
ALSO FRESH SUPPLY OF
SUMMER SUITS
AND
MOSQUITO BARS.
ALL GOODS NEW AND OF
LATEST STYLES
A. D. M'KEE,
Successor to J. W. Barker and M'Kee, Murphy & Co.,
59 Market Street.

CHOICE STOCK OF
Summer Goods.
Jas. Caldwell & Co.
HAVE NOW ON HAND A CHOICE
Stock of Seasonable Goods
WHICH THEY ARE SELLING
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Ladies' Braided, Embroidered and Plain Linen Suits.
Polonaise and Redingotes.
White Lawn Suits and Polonaise.
Llama Lace Sacques.
Talmas and Shawls.
Guipure Lace Capes and Berthas.
Black Grenadines, Hernanis, Florentines.
Tamise Cloth, De Laines, Cashmeres.
Henrietta Cloths, Alpacas, Mohair Lustres and Brilliantteens.
Black Dress Silks of all the best makes.
Summer Silks, in stripes and checks.
Foulard Silks spotted and plain colors.
Marseilles Quilts.
Nottingham and Tambourd Lace Curtains.
118 and 120
Federal Street Allegheny.
NEW
SUMMER RESORTS.
RUSH HOUSE,
Ursina, Somerset County, Pa.
This fine and entirely NEW SUMMER RESORT is now open for the entertainment of the traveling season. The RUSH HOUSE is delightfully situated on the North Fork of the Youghiogheny river, in the Alleghany Mountains, twenty two hundred feet above Pittsburgh.
The House has thirty one desirable Rooms, elegantly furnished, which can be had singly or in suites. The advantages of this Resort are pure mountain water, fine hunting and fishing. Ursina can be reached from Pittsburgh via the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad in between four and five hours.
Terms as liberal and satisfaction guaranteed. For particulars address
SCOTT RUSH,
WYN Ursina, Somerset county, Pa.

THE
Columbia House,
At Cape May,
Will be Ready for Guests JUNE 28th.
The location of the Columbia is a full ocean view, and as a family resort it has no superior at the sea side.
Mr. HOLTON, who has charge of the Washington Hotel on Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and Bolton's Hotel at Harrisburg, still has the Columbia. MWF

Frankfort Springs
HOTEL,
Situated about 25 miles from Pittsburgh and 7 miles from Burgettstown, on the line of the Panhandle Railroad, in Beaver county, West Virginia. The hotel has been enlarged and handsomely refitted throughout; it is surrounded with beautiful and romantic scenery. The medicinal properties of the spring water are equal to any in the country. There will be hacks at the Burgettstown depot to convey guests to the hotel on the arrival of each train, fare $1 00. Terms moderate. Address or enquire of
A. A McGINNIS,
Frankfort Springs, Beaver county, Pa.

Cresson Springs
The MOUNTAIN HOUSE at this favorite summer resort, on the summit of the "Alleghenies," will be open for the reception of visitors on
JUNE 18th.
Since last season an artesian well has been sunk on the ground, which will provide an unlimited supply of the purest water.
For further particulars address
A. W. MULLIN,
Mountain House, Cresson Springs,
Or at St. Cloud Hotel, Arch street, Philadelphia.

BEDFORD
Mineral Springs
This popular Summer resort will be Opened for the Reception of Visitors on the
10th day of June.
Pittsburgh and Western Visitors can take either the P. R. R. or Baltimore and Connellsville, reaching Bedford in from 10 to 12 hours. Excursion tick

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

Buy and Sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

On most favorable terms.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞ Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Geo. I. Whitney,

Broker and Notary Public

Notes, Stocks and Bonds

ALSO,

GOLD.

Represented Daily on the New York Stock Exchange.

Collections Made and Promptly Remitted for at Lowest Market Rates.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Notarial Business Transacted. Correspondence Solicited.

FIFTH AVENUE AND WOOD STREET.

GEO. B. HILL. G. HANSON LOVE. JAS. N. HILL.

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

58 Fourth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

OFFER

SEVEN PER CENT.

Water Loan Bonds

At Par and Interest,

FREE FROM TAXATION.

City of Pittsburgh

FOR SALE

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Negotiable Paper, &c.

Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat, from or to London Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Drafts payable on demand in any part of England Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.

FOR SALE,

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

Water Loan Seven Per Cent. Bonds.

Penn Avenue Seven Per Cent. Bonds.

Birmingham Market House Eight Per Cent Bonds.

South Pittsburgh School Eight Per Cent. Bonds.

At Par and Accrued Interest, Free from Taxation.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 26, 1873.

We have nothing of interest in financial circles except the published statements of the National banks to which we would call attention. We will give the usual compilation and condensation of their reports for the convenience of our readers in due course of time.

—Money continues easy, with no legitimate demand unmet. Money for mortgages at figures from 8 to 10 per cent. is making its appearance among the brokers.

—New York exchange is scarce to-day, although commanding no premium. The movement of the wool trade will soon change the course of exchange, throwing it in favor of this city.

—The holders of the North Carolina special tax bonds have held a meeting for the purpose of considering the opinion of Hon. Reverdy Johnson as to the probable success of a suit against the State compelling her to collect the tax, assessed by the act authorizing the bonds. Mr. Johnson, after examining the facts, comes to the conclusion that the bonds were regularly issued, and that the State, having entered into a contract with the holders of the bonds, cannot, under the provisions of the United States Constitution which declares that no State shall pass any law "impairing the validity of contracts," repeal the act assessing the taxes authorized for the purpose of paying interest on this debt.

In regard to the eleventh amendment to the Constitution, which provides that the judicial power of the government shall not "extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State," he says:

"The amendment should receive a literal and not a liberal interpretation. It was, as often, then, made a contract or a cause which one in justice should further, if there be any such, can open to the citizens without clearly transcending the restrictions it should be allowed him. If this were otherwise, it is easy to imagine that the remedy for the grossest wrongs to the public and to the general government might be taken away. That this is not the result we know, and we also know that the Supreme Court has declared that it has no such power to withhold by suit at the instance of those upon whom it has been inflicted.

In conclusion Mr. Johnson says:

My opinion is that the bonds in question are regularly upon the State of North Carolina; that the proper officers are bound to levy the annual tax provided for to meet the interest; that the legal holders of the bonds, who are not citizens of the States, may compel them by writ of mandamus from the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of that State.

On the other hand, also showing the feeling in North Carolina on the subject, we quote from the Governor's message:

If I am correct in supposing that the people cannot now abandon this taxation necessary to the payment of interest; if it is unnecessary to inquire as to their willingness to do so. * * *

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Kahn of Khiva Capitulates to the Russians.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 26.—The *Russ* newspaper publishes a dispatch from Tashkend, announcing that the Khan of Khiva has capitulated to the Russian forces and the capital of the Khanate is now occupied by the Czar's troops.

New York Herald Special.]

ATLIN ADS, TURKESTAN, May 22.—It is reported here that the Khan of Khiva has surrendered his city unconditionally. Kaufmann was at first well disposed towards him, and not inclined to insist upon hard terms, but Iwanow's disloyal proposals were rejected because of evident treachery, and Kaufmann was compelled to refuse all negotiations. Kaufmann had formed a junction with Veretkin's column before the taking of Kungrad.

The Shah of Persia at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, June 26.—The Shah of Persia arrived at this city at two o'clock this morning on a special train from London. He was met at the railway station by the Lord Lieutenant of the county and the High Sheriff, who escorted him to St. George's Hall, where he was received by the Mayor. The Corn Exchange was closed in honor of the visit of the Shah.

The New Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, June 26.—A dispatch from the Great Eastern says: "We hope to be at Heart's Content Wednesday. Up to Wednesday noon we have paid out five hundred and thirty-five nautical miles of cable and both paid out."

Carlist Victory Over Republicans.

MADRID, June 26.—The *Imparcial* confirms the report of a victory by the carlists commanded by General Elio over the republicans under General Nouvillas, on Sunday last. The republicans, under Castanon, who commanded the two thousand loyal troops, captured by the insurgents, was killed, and a large number of wounded fell into the hands of the carlists. Nouvillas retreated with his defeated force to Tolla, five leagues distant from the scene of the action.

The editor-in-chief of the *Imparcial*, in a note this afternoon, that the report of the defeat of General Nouvillas and the capture of Count de los Arcos by carlists was confirmed, is untrue. The government this evening published a denial of the report.

The War Between the Achenese and Dutch in Sumatra.

PENANG, June 26.—It is reported here that the government of Holland is willing to enter into negotiations with the King of Achenese for the peaceful settlement of the differences between the two countries. It is also reported that Tuanku Tamblong, who is now on their way to Achenese to support the King's forces in the chief war against the Dutch troops.

Serious Outbreaks in Malaga and Seville, Spain.

MADRID, June 26.—There were serious disturbances in Malaga yesterday. The populace rose against the authorities and killed the Mayor of the city. Order was restored in the evening.

The extreme radicals have risen in Seville and erected barricades in the streets. The latest dispatches from the city state that the insurrection will be suppressed before the night is over.

The Ministerial Crisis in Italy.

ROME, June 26.—In the Chamber of Deputies today, Signor Tanca, President of the council, announced that all the members had tendered their resignations to the king, but they would remain in office until the formation of a new Cabinet.

Europeans Dispatches.

ROME, June 26.—Ex-Queen Isabella has left the city highly gratified with her reception at the Vatican, where she made lavish presents and courtlies.

MADRID, June 26.—Senor Rubio has been appointed Minister at London, in place of Moret Y. Prendergast. In his credentials Rubio is styled "Representative of Spain to England," instead of "To Her Majesty, Queen of England." All the representatives of Spain to the powers which have not recognized the Spanish republic are similarly accredited.

The carlist leader, Saball, after had three of his officers executed, has ordered several Zulieris to death. The cause is not made known.

PARIS, June 26.—The conservative republican journal, the *Ami*, has been seized.

CONE, June 26.—A large number of guns taken from the Spanish carlists on the coast have been recovered, well-known Fenians giving information to the authorities.

European Markets.

LONDON, June 26, 3 P. M.—Consols for money 93¼, for account 93¾. Five-twenties of 1865, 92¾; tens of '67, 93; 8-30s '67, 92½; 10-40s, 88½; new 5s, 89½; Erie, 49¾. The minimum in the Bank of England increased £400,000.

PARIS, June 26.—Rentes 68 francs 95 centimes. Specie in the Bank of France has increased during the week 2,000,000 francs.

LIVERPOOL, June 26.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 9¼d.; Orleans 9¼d.; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000 bales; American 6,000 bales; June delivery from Savannah and Orleans 9 1-16d.; breadstuffs quiet; red winter wheat, 10s 2d. Four to six, Cumberland middlings 8s 5d.; short rib middles 48s.

ANTWERP, July 26.—Refined petroleum 39 francs, spot, prepaid.

SENATOR CARPENTER.

His Views on the Credit Mobilier Investigation and the Retroactive Congressional Salary Bill.

MILWAUKEE, June 26.—Senator Matt. H. Carpenter made his speech at Janesville to-night, at adjournment of Congress for the ostensible purpose of receiving the increased salary, including back pay. The speech occupied two hours in delivery and included an elaborate exposition of the Credit Mobilier affair. He argued that the entire transaction of the Credit Mobilier did not involve any wrong or corruption. Explaining the relations of that corporation to the Pacific Railroad, he said that the only reason given to sustain the Credit Mobilier investigation of last winter has left a stain over the nation and cast a gloom over those who believe in man's capacity for self-government. The freedom of the press is indispensable to free institutions, and yet it seems as though the freedom of the press was the only freedom left in the country. It seems as though the freedom of the press was the only freedom left in the country. It seems as though the freedom of the press was the only freedom left in the country. It